



Key Vocab

Science

Achieve Believe Care

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At Howley Grange we strive to ensure that our curriculum enables all children to gain the wisdom and courage to make positive choices now, and in their futures.

Vocabulary across the year groups key

Pink vocabulary = Animals including humans, found in R, Year 1,2,3,4,5,6

Brown vocabulary = Materials, found in R, Year 1,2,3,4,5

Blue vocabulary = Living things and habitats, found in R, Year 1,2,4,5,6

Green vocabulary = Plants, found in Year R, 1,2,3

Red vocabulary = Light, found in Year 1, 3, 6

Purple vocabulary = Forces, found in R, Year 3, 5

Yellow vocabulary = Electricity, found in Year 4 and 6

Orange vocabulary = Sound, found in Year 1 and 4

Grey vocabulary = Earth and Space, found in Year 5



Key scientific vocabulary and definitions

Key Stage	Year	Enquiry Title	Key Vocab and Definitions
	Reception	The Weather	hot, cold, rain, fog, ice, snow, wind, thunderstorm, lightning, rainbow, freeze, frozen, melt wet, dry
		The Seasons	Autumn, Winter, Spring, Summer, year, months, weeks, day, night
		The world	nature, plant, animal, tree, bird, ant, worm, fly, bee, seeds grow, animals, insects, life cycle,
		Our bodies	heads, shoulders, knees, toes, eyes, ears, mouth, nose, arms, legs, hands, feet, toes, fingers.
		Materials	hard, soft, rough, smooth, strong, bendy, stretchy, natural, manmade, wood, plastic, paper, glass, metal, fabric,
		Forces	push, pull, float, sink

Who am I?

backbone: the bones that run along the centre of the back; this is also called the spine
ear lobe: the fleshy part at the bottom of the ears
elbow: the joint between our upper arm and forearm; it is where we bend our arm
eye socket: part of the skull where the eye fits
hips: the hips help humans to support the weight of their body when they are standing or moving about; they help us to balance
joints: where bones meet, e.g. knee, elbow, shoulder, hips, ankle
ribs: the set of bones that curve from the spine round to the chest
thigh: the part of the leg that goes from the knee to the hip
tongue: in humans, the tongue is a muscle that is used for tasting, eating, swallowing and talking
vertebrae: the small bones that make up the backbone
nail: a thin, hard material covering the end of the fingers and toes in humans and some other animals
 Key words: backbone / chin / ears / elbow / eye socket / eyes / fingers / foot / feet / head / hear / hearing / hip / human / joints / knee / leg / neck / nose / ribs / see / senses / sight / smell / spine / taste / thigh / toes / tongue / touch / vertebrae / wrist

Monster Materials

material: something that an object is or can be made from, e.g. a saucepan can be made from metal
properties: the characteristics of a material, e.g. glass can be transparent. transparent is the property
 key words: absorbent / bend / brittle / bumpy / card / change / concrete / dull / elastic / fabric / flexible / glass / hard / man-made materials / metal / natural materials / opaque / paper / plastic / recycle / rough / rubber / shiny / smooth

Celebrations

illuminate: brighten up with light
light source: something that gives out light
opaque: a material that does not let light pass through
reflect: when light hits an object and bounces off
translucent: a material that lets some light through but you cannot see through it clearly
transparent: a material that lets light through and you can see things very clearly through it

		<p>shadow: the dark shape that an object makes, e.g. on the ground, when it is between the light source (e.g. a torch) and the surface (e.g. the ground)</p> <p>sound: a vibration that travels through the air and can be heard by the ear</p> <p>source of sound: an object that makes a sound</p> <p>vibration: sounds can be made by vibrating an object; something that moves backwards forwards</p> <p>Key words: bark / battery / bright / bulb / candle / cool / dark / dull / fast / flame / flower / fruit / high / hot / leaf / leaves / light / liquid / loud / low / mirror / observe / plant / quiet / root / senses / shoot / slow / solid / texture / torch / wax / wick</p>
	<p>Plants and animals where we live</p>	<p>amphibians: have a soft, moist skin protected by a layer of slime; they live in moist places or near water to keep their bodies from drying out</p> <p>animal: a living thing that breathes and can move around on its own</p> <p>birds: have feathers, wings, lay eggs and are warm-blooded</p> <p>fish: lives and breathes in water</p> <p>flowers: the part of a plant that blossoms and produces seeds</p> <p>habitat: a home for plants and animals</p> <p>identify: to know what something is</p> <p>mammal: an animal that has a backbone, breathes air, has a backbone and grows hair</p> <p>plant: a living thing, for example, trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses</p> <p>reptile: cold-blooded vertebrates with dry skin covered with scales or bony plates and usually lays soft-shelled eggs</p> <p>stem: the stalk of a plant</p> <p>tree: trees are tall, woody plants and they have a stem called a trunk</p> <p>Key words: animals / birds / buds / feed / habitat / identify / leaves / live / nest / plants / sort / tree / twigs</p>
	<p>On safari</p>	<p>abdomen: this is the third, last part of an insect and contains the digestive system (stomach), (reproductive organs) and sometimes a sting (e.g. bee and wasp)</p> <p>antennae: feelers on the head that sense the surroundings and can be used to taste, see, smell and hear</p>

		<p>detritivore: an animal that feeds on decaying things such as dead leaves and animals, e.g. woodlice and worms</p> <p>exoskeleton: an external hard body covering, providing protection and support</p> <p>food chain: the order that organisms are eaten by each other, most food chains start with a green plant</p> <p>habitat: a habitat is where an animal lives</p> <p>head: this is the first part of an insect, which has the eyes, mouthparts and antennae</p> <p>insect: insects are invertebrate animals that have three main parts to their body: the head, thorax and abdomen, three pairs of legs and a pair of antennae on their head and usually two pairs of wings (although sometimes these are hidden)</p> <p>invertebrate: invertebrates are animals without backbones</p> <p>thorax: this is the middle part of an insect's body that has the legs (three pairs) and wings (usually two pairs)</p> <p>vertebrate: animals that have backbones, e.g. fish, birds, mammals</p> <p>Key words: abdomen / antennae / detritivore / exoskeleton / eyes / food chain / habitat / head / insect / invertebrate / jointed / key / legs / metamorphosis / pond / sections / thorax / vertebrate</p>
	<p>Holiday</p>	<p>habitat: a habitat is the place where a plant or animal lives</p> <p>marine biologist: a marine biologist finds out about things that live in the sea</p> <p>pollution: an example is when humans leave waste in the environment (countryside, seaside, etc.) which harms the habitats and living things in it</p> <p>sunburn: is when the skin is damaged and goes red because of too much sunlight</p> <p>Key words: animals / banded wedge shell/beach / cockle / fish / habitat / limpet / mussel / periwinkle shell / pollution/ protect/razor clam / recycle / rock pool / rubbish /sand / sea / shell / shell crab /Sun /sunglasses / sunscreen / turtles</p>

Healthy Me

exercise: moving parts of the body to become stronger and healthier

healthy: feeling well and happy

hygiene: the things we do to keep our body clean and help stop the spread of germs

germ: tiny living things we cannot see with our eyes. They can live on our bodies, and can cause disease

Key words: calm / calves / cough / exercise / feed / fitness / food / fruit / germs / happiness / health / healthy / hygiene / hygienic / muscle / needs / sneeze / stomach / thighs / vegetables

Polar places

Arctic: the Arctic is the area around the northernmost part of the Earth

Antarctic: the Antarctic is the area around the southernmost part of the Earth

carnivore: an animal that eats mostly meat, e.g. spiders, frogs, owls, polar bears, seals, whales and wolves

flexible: a material that bends easily without breaking

habitat: the place where you will normally find an animal or plant living

herbivore: an animal that eats only plants, e.g. butterflies, snails, caribou, cows, deer, elephants, guinea pigs, horses, pandas, reindeer

omnivore: an animal that eats both meat and plants, e.g. wasps, magpies, bears, dolphins, hedgehogs, humans

waterproof: does not let water through

Key words: adventurer / Antarctic / Arctic / carnivore / clothes / cold / explorer / freeze / frozen / herbivore / ice / icebergs / North Pole / omnivore / penguin / polar bear / sea lion / seal / snow / South Pole / warm / waterproof / weather / whale

Young Gardeners

Bulb: The round underground part of a plant that contains food for the plant, for example, an onion bulb, daffodil bulb, a tulip bulb.

Corms: Corms are not made up of scales, they do not have the fleshy leaves you would find on a bulb and the bud is on top of the corm. Examples of plants grown from corms are gladiolus and crocus.

Germinate: This is when a seed begins to grow, using its stored food, and put out roots and shoots.

		<p>Properties: A special quality or characteristic of something that makes it different from another material, e.g. transparent, flexible.</p> <p>Root: The part of a plant that grows downwards, it gets water from the ground, and holds the plant in place.</p> <p>Stem: The stem is usually the upper part of the plant and it can have branches, leaves and flowers.</p> <p>Tuber: Tubers, such as potatoes, are thickened underground stems, unlike bulbs they don't have a covering of layers.</p> <p>Key words: annual / compost / flower / fruit / germinate / germination / fruit / health / healthy / leaf / plant / root / seed / seedling / soil / stem / veg</p>
	<p>Our Local Environment</p>	<p>Alive: something move, grows, breathes, reacts and reproduces</p> <p>Dead: was once alive</p> <p>Food chain: a food chain is a way of recording who eats what. It begins with plants (they make their own food), plants are eaten by animals and these animals are the food for other animals</p> <p>Habitat: where an animal or plant lives</p> <p>Micro-habitat: where very small animals live</p> <p>Predator: an animal that preys on other animals</p> <p>Prey: an animal that is eaten by another animal</p> <p>key words: live/ carnivore/dead/ food chain/ habitat/ herbivore/ micro-habitat/never alive/ omnivore/ predator/ prey</p>
	<p>Squash, bend, twist and stretch</p>	<p>bend: to force something that is straight into a curve or an angle</p> <p>squash: to push something together so that it changes shape, e.g., becomes flat</p> <p>stretch: to pull something and make it longer</p> <p>twist: to turn something that is still or standing</p> <p>Key words: bend / dough / elastic / pull / push / squash / squeeze / stretch</p>
	<p>Little Masterchefs</p>	<p>hygiene: the things we do to keep our body clean and help stop the spread of germs.</p> <p>key words: bones / bread / change / chopping board / cook / dehydrate / digest / energy / fork fruit / frying pan / grow / heat / hot / hygiene / ingredients / knife / oven / rainbow / saucepan / spoon / strong / temperature / utensils / vegetables / whisk</p>

Lower Key Stage 2	Year 3	<p>Rocks, soils and fossils</p>	<p>mineral: a natural substance that makes up rock rock: made from one or more minerals permeable: allows water to pass through impermeable: does not allow water to pass through crystals: rock that has formed into a pattern of three-dimensional shapes, e.g. cubes magma: hot liquid rock sediment: small bits of rock sedimentary: rock made from sediment humus: part of soil made from dead plants and animals - gives soil a dark colour fossil: the prehistoric remains of a plant or animal extinct: when there are no more of a particular animal or plant species alive anywhere in the world - they have died out palaeontology: the study of plants and animals that lived millions of years ago palaeontologists: scientists who study the remains of plants and animals that lived millions of years ago granite: a kind of igneous rock which is very hard and light-coloured igneous: rock formed from magma metamorphic: rock that has been changed by heat or pressure soil: small particles of rock mixed with decayed plant and animal material Key words: names of some rocks: granite / marble / sand / clay / limestone</p>
		<p>Food and our bodies</p>	<p>balanced diet: a diet that has the right amount of nutrients biceps: a large muscle at the front of the upper arm carbohydrates: nutrients found in sugary foods such as sweets or starchy foods such as potatoes and pasta; these provide energy contract: when a muscle gets shorter and pulls relax: when a muscle stops contracting</p>

		<p>exoskeleton: a skeleton that some animals have that is outside their bodies like a suit of armour</p> <p>fats: nutrients found in foods such as butter; these give you energy and insulate your body</p> <p>femur: the long bone at the top of the leg</p> <p>humerus: the long bone at the top of the arm</p> <p>joint: where bones meet; there are different types of joint that can move in different ways to make the body move</p> <p>muscle: special organs that can contract and relax</p> <p>nutrients: useful substances found in foods</p> <p>protein: nutrients found in foods such as fish, used in your body for growth and repair</p> <p>skeleton: supports and protects the body, allowing movement</p> <p>triceps: a large muscle at the back of the upper arm</p> <p>vertebrate: animal with a spinal column or backbone including mammals, birds, amphibians and fish</p>
	<p>Forces and magnets</p>	<p>attract: pull towards</p> <p>compass: a device that aids navigation by pointing to Earth's North and South poles</p> <p>contact: touching</p> <p>force: a push, pull, twist or turn caused when two objects interact with each other</p> <p>iron: a metal that can be made into a magnet</p> <p>magnet: an object or device that attracts iron or another magnetic material</p> <p>magnetic: attracted to a magnet</p> <p>magnetic North: the direction of the Earth's magnetic North pole</p> <p>contact: not touching</p> <p>non-magnetic: not attracted to a magnet</p> <p>pole: the area of a magnet where the magnetic force is strongest</p> <p>prediction: what you think might happen in a scientific test</p> <p>repel: push away</p>

Light and shadows

description: a statement that says what you see
dull: a surface that scatters light and does not look shiny
explanation: a sentence (or sentences) giving a reason for something happening
light source: the place where light originates from
mirror: a shiny polished surface
observation: what we see happening in a scientific test
opaque: not letting light pass through
reflect: to change the direction of light using a shiny surface
shadow: darkness caused by light being blocked
shiny: surfaces that reflect lots of light
translucent: letting some light through
transparent: letting most or all light through

How does your Garden grow?

carpel: female part of the flower - made of stigma, style and ovary
flower: the part of the plant where seeds are made
germinate: when a seed starts to grow and produce a root and shoot
leaves: catch sunlight and use this to make food
life cycle: the stages a living thing goes through during its life
nutrients: materials in the soil that help to nourish plants
ovary: the part of the flower that contains the ovules
ovule: these are like eggs; they develop into seeds
petal: part of the flower that attracts insects, often brightly coloured
photosynthesis: how green plants make their own food
pollen: dust-like powder made in the stamen of a flower
pollination: transferring pollen grains from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma so that new plants can be made
root: helps anchor the plant into the soil; takes up water and nutrients
root hairs: tiny hairs on a root that take water and nutrients from the soil
seed dispersal: the way seeds get from the parent plant to a new place so that they can grow

		<p>sepals: protect the rest of the flower as it grows</p> <p>stamen: the male part of the flower which produces pollen</p> <p>stem: holds the plant upright and supports the leaves; it contains tubes that allow water to travel from the roots to the rest of the plant</p> <p>style: the middle part of the carpel, connecting the ovary to the stigma</p> <p>stigma: part of the carpel that pollen grains attach to during pollination</p> <p>veins: tubes in the leaf that carry water and food</p>
	<p>The nappy challenge</p>	<p>absorb: to soak up, e.g. liquid</p> <p>absorbent: able to soak up, e.g. liquid</p> <p>bamboo: a fast-growing grass that can be used to make cloth</p> <p>cloth: a woven fabric made from, e.g. wool, cotton</p> <p>cotton: a plant that is grown to make cotton thread and fabric</p> <p>disposable: can be thrown away after it has been used</p> <p>elastic: a material that can be stretched or compressed and will return to its original shape</p> <p>faeces: waste from bodies from the process of digestion</p> <p>liquid: a substance that can be poured and takes the shape of its container</p> <p>material: anything from which an object can be made</p> <p>nappy: absorbent material used to absorb and keep urine and faeces from a baby's skin</p> <p>plastic: a synthetic material, or a material that when stretched does not return to its original shape</p> <p>properties: a characteristic of something, e.g. waterproof, flexible</p> <p>urine: a yellowish liquid containing waste from the body when a human urinates</p> <p>Velcro: a fastener that uses hooks</p> <p>waterproof: keeps out water</p> <p>wood pulp: wood that has been ground to a fine pulp</p>

Living things

amphibian: an animal with an internal skeleton that lives both in and out of water
bird: an animal that flies and has a internal skeleton
centipede: an animal with one leg to each body segment
classify: to group things so that that they can be identified
fish: an animal with an internal skeleton that lives in water and has gills
flowering plant: one that produces pollen and seeds
habitat: the place where something lives
insect: an animal with six legs
invertebrate: an animal without a backbone
key: a series of questions that helps identify or group / classify things
mammal: an animal that gives birth to live young
organism: a living thing, animal or plant
reptile: an animal with an internal skeleton that lays eggs, but lives on land
vertebrate: an animal with a backbone

Looking at states

boiling point: the temperature at which a liquid turns into a gas
boiling: when a material reaches a temperature when it bubbles and turns into a gas rapidly
condensing: the process when a gas turns into a liquid
evaporation: when a liquid turns into a gas, below its boiling point
freezing: when a liquid turns into a solid
freezing point: the same temperature as a material's melting point. This is the temperature at which a liquid turns into a solid
gas: a state of a material when it fills the entire space available
liquid: a state of a material when it can flow from one place to another, and can be poured
matter: another name for 'material'
material: what an object is made of (not just fabric)
melting: when a sold turns into a liquid

		<p>melting point: the temperature at which a solid melts</p> <p>solid: a state of a material when it cannot change shape, but holds the shape of whatever container it was frozen in</p> <p>temperature: a measurement of how hot or cold something is</p> <p>thermometer: a device or instrument used to measure temperature</p> <p>water cycle: how water moves around to create clouds, rain and the weather</p>
	<p>The big build</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • structure: something built from different parts • tower: a structure that is much taller than it is wide
	<p>Teeth and eating</p>	<p>anus: the end of the digestive system where unwanted food leaves the body</p> <p>canine: a tooth for gripping food, a pointy tooth</p> <p>canines: the pointed, conical teeth next to the incisors</p> <p>carnivores: animals such as lions whose main way of getting food is to kill and eat other animals, or to scavenge their dead flesh</p> <p>decay: what happens when teeth aren't cared for</p> <p>digestion: breaking down food</p> <p>enamel: the hard covering of the tooth</p> <p>energy: used to help us move, grow and repair our body</p> <p>herbivore: animals such as cows that mainly eat plants</p> <p>incisor: a tooth for biting food, at the front of the mouth</p> <p>incisors: the flat, sharp-edged teeth in the front of the mouth, used for cutting and tearing food</p> <p>large intestine: absorbs water and stores undigested food</p> <p>molar: a tooth for grinding food at the back of the mouth</p> <p>molars: large back teeth in humans and other mammals, used for chewing and grinding. Humans have 12 molars</p> <p>mouth: where digestion starts and food gets into the body</p>

		<p>nutrients: chemicals needed for growth, movement, repair and health in general</p> <p>oesophagus: the scientific name for the food pipe</p> <p>omnivores: animals, like you and me, that eat both plants and meat</p> <p>small intestine: the thin tube where broken down food is absorbed</p> <p>stomach: a bag of muscle used in the first part of digestion</p>
	<p>What's that sound?</p>	<p>pitch: how high or low a note is</p> <p>sound source: something that makes a sound</p> <p>vibration: when something moves up or down, backwards and forwards or from side to side quickly</p> <p>volume: how loud a sound is</p>
	<p>Power it up</p>	<p>battery: a portable electricity supply</p> <p>bulb: part of a circuit that gives out light</p> <p>cell: the scientific name for a battery</p> <p>circuit: the path followed by an electric current. Electricity must flow in a circuit to do useful work</p> <p>components: the items that make up a circuit</p> <p>conductor: a material that transmits electricity in the wall and through wires</p> <p>insulator: a material through which electricity cannot flow</p> <p>mains: the electricity that comes from a socket</p> <p>rechargeable: a battery that we can put 'electricity' back into</p> <p>switch: a component that turns a circuit on and off</p> <p>terminals: the ends of the battery. One is negative and one is positive</p> <p>wires: used to connect components together</p>

<p>Out of this world</p>	<p>daytime: the time when part of the Earth is in daylight geocentric: (Earth-centred) the Earth is at the centre of the Solar System heliocentric: (Sun-centred) the Sun is at the centre of the Solar System. The belief that the Sun is at the centre of the Solar System is heliocentrism night-time: the time when part of the Earth is in darkness orbit: the path of a planet or moon around another celestial object planet: a celestial body that orbits a star, is round and has cleared smaller objects away from its orbit solar system: a series of planets that orbit a star star: an astronomical body that produces its own energy Sun: the star at the centre of our Solar System time zone: a geographical region where the same time is set</p>
<p>Amazing changes</p>	<p>burning: a specific type of chemical change, particularly in fuels irreversible / chemical change: one that cannot be undone reversible / physical change: one that can be undone rust: a reddish- or yellowish-brown flaking coating that forms on the surface of iron when exposed to air and moisture</p>
<p>Let's get moving</p>	<p>air resistance: the resistance of air to forward movement force meter: an instrument for measuring forces friction: the force made when two objects rub against each other gravity: the force that attracts a body towards the centre of the Earth Newton: the unit of force non-contact force: a force that does not need to touch an object to work, e.g. magnetic force reliable: something that can be depended on water resistance: the resistance of water to forward movement weight: the for</p>

Material world

dissolve: when a solid mixes with liquid to make a solution
elastic: returns to original shape when force removed
electrical conductor: material that allows electricity to flow through it
evaporate: heat liquid until it turns into gas
filter: use porous material to separate solid and liquid
flexible: easily bends; opposite of rigid and stiff
hard: resistant to scratching or pressure
insoluble: when something can't dissolve
mixture: two or more substances that can be separated
plastic: retains new shape when force removed
rigid: hard and fixed; not flexible
soluble: when something can dissolve
solute: the material that dissolves.
solution: mixture of solid and liquid (you might not be able to see the solid)
solvent: usually (liquid) that does the dissolving
strong: resistant to tearing
thermal conductor: heat travels quickly through thermal conductors, e.g. metals
thermal insulator: does not let heat travel through easily, e.g. wood and plastic
tough: resists cracking; opposite to brittle

Growing up and growing old

adolescence: the time in a young person's life when physical and emotional changes leading to adulthood are happening
adolescent: a young person in the process of developing from a child into an adult (teenager)
adult: a person who is fully grown
arthritis: a disease that causes joints to become swollen and painful
gestation period: the amount of time that a baby spends inside its mother's womb before it is born
life expectancy: how many years humans are expected to live. This changes and has lengthened

			<p>over time</p> <p>menstruation: a monthly cycle in women. Each month an egg is released and if it is not fertilised by a sperm, the female has her period</p> <p>pregnant: the condition of a female animal when there is a baby growing inside her womb</p> <p>puberty: the first part of adolescence, when physical changes begin to happen to the body</p> <p>teenager: a person aged between 13 and 19 years old</p>
		<p>Circle of life</p>	<p>asexual reproduction: to reproduce without a mate</p> <p>bulb: a part of a plant that stores food underground, can grow a new shoot</p> <p>external fertilisation: when sperm and eggs join outside the body</p> <p>fertilisation: when an egg and pollen (or sperm) join together</p> <p>gestation: when a baby animal develops inside its mother</p> <p>internal fertilisation: when sperm and egg join inside the body</p> <p>larva: the young form of some animals, which looks very different from its parents. It undergoes a dramatic change to become an adult and loses its young features or gains new ones</p> <p>metamorphosis: a dramatic change in the life cycle of an animal in which it ends up looking totally different</p> <p>pollination: when pollen from one plant is transferred to the ovary of another</p> <p>sexual reproduction: reproduce with both a male and female</p> <p>sperm: male animals make this</p>

Year 6	Evolution and inheritance	<p>adaptation: a small change that a living thing goes through</p> <p>dinosaur: a particular kind of reptile that lived in prehistoric times</p> <p>evolution: change in living things over time</p> <p>fossil: a living thing that has been turned to stone by one of several methods</p> <p>inherited: the way that a trait or characteristic is passed to offspring from parents</p> <p>natural selection: a process in which living things adapt themselves in order to survive, that they don't have any control over</p> <p>prehistoric: the time classed as 'before history' as it was so long ago it hasn't been recorded or written</p> <p>variety: differences between things as part of a whole group</p>
	Healthy bodies	<p>addiction: an uncontrollable urge to do something as it makes you feel good</p> <p>aorta: a major artery carrying blood from the heart to the rest of the body</p> <p>artery: a blood vessel carrying blood away from the heart</p> <p>atrium: chambers of the heart that receive blood from the veins</p> <p>blood: the liquid that transports oxygen around the body</p> <p>capillaries: tiny blood vessels between the end of the arteries and the start of the veins</p> <p>carbon dioxide: gas released when humans and other living things breathe, or when materials are burned</p> <p>circulatory system: system of organs and tissues, including the heart, arteries and veins, which circulate blood around the body</p> <p>de-oxygenated: not containing oxygen</p> <p>exercise: the activity of exerting your muscles in various ways to keep fit</p> <p>heart: the organ that pumps blood around the body</p> <p>lungs: the organ that gathers in air as part of breathing</p> <p>nicotine: the addictive substance in cigarettes</p> <p>oxygen: the gas in the air that is needed for respiration</p> <p>oxygenated: enriched with oxygen</p>

		<p>pulse: regular throbbing of the arteries, which can be felt at certain parts of the body such as the wrist</p> <p>respiration: the process of breathing or taking in oxygen</p> <p>vein: a blood vessel carrying blood back to the heart</p> <p>ventricles: chambers of the heart from which blood is forced into the arteries</p>
	<p>Classifying living things</p>	<p>amphibian: an animal with an internal skeleton that lives both in and out of water</p> <p>bacteria: single-celled organisms, most of which can only be seen with a microscope</p> <p>bird: an animal that can often fly and has an internal skeleton</p> <p>fauna: living things that are animals</p> <p>fermentation: a change brought about by ferment (e.g. yeast into alcohol)</p> <p>fish: an animal with an internal skeleton that lives in water and has gills</p> <p>flora: living things that are plants</p> <p>fungi: taxonomic kingdom comprising all the fungus groups and sometimes also the slime moulds</p> <p>genus: the group that an organism belongs to</p> <p>insect: an animal with six legs</p> <p>invertebrate: animal without a backbone</p> <p>mammal: an animal that gives birth to live young</p> <p>microbe: tiny single-celled bacteria</p> <p>mushroom: any of various fleshy fungi including the toadstools, puffballs, coral fungi and morels</p> <p>organisms: living things</p> <p>reptile: are animals that are cold-blooded. Most reptiles lay eggs and their skin is covered with hard, dry scales</p> <p>species: the sub-group within the genus that an organism belongs to</p> <p>toadstool: any of various mushrooms having a stalk with an umbrella-like cap</p> <p>vertebrate: animal with a backbone</p>

	<p>Light</p>	<p>cornea: the outer clear covering over the eye iris: the coloured part of the eye lens: the part of the eye that focuses the light light ray: the path light takes pupil: the black hole in the centre of the coloured part (iris) that lets light into the eye rainbow: occurs when sunlight hits rain, splitting the light into its colours reflection: light bouncing off the surface of an object symmetry: when one shape becomes exactly like another if you flip, slide or turn it. The simplest type of symmetry is 'reflection' (or 'mirror') symmetry</p>
	<p>Electricity</p>	<p>battery: a series of cells blow: what happens when a bulb has too much electricity going through it cell: a single battery that supplies power to the circuit complete: something (a circuit) that doesn't have any gaps in it component: something that makes up part of a circuit such as a bulb or wire electrons: what makes up electricity: negatively charged particles filament: the very thin wire, like that in a fuse, and that is inside a bulb fuse: a safety device that will melt and make a break in a circuit if there is too much electricity</p>
	<p>The Titanic</p>	<p>buoyancy: the ability of an object to float in water density: how much matter (stuff) an object has to its volume floating: when an object stays on the surface of a liquid hypothermia: occurs when there's a dangerous drop in body temperature iceberg: large pieces of ice broken off from a glacier or large areas of floating ice sink: go below the surface of water thermal insulation: a material that decreases the flow of heat from a hot area to a cooler one upthrust: the force that pushes an object up and makes it seem to lose weight in a water</p>